

Check-list of the broad-winged moths (*Oecophoridae s. l.*) of Russia and adjacent countries

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Summary. The distribution of *Oecophoridae* moths in the territory of Russia and adjacent countries (i.e. in the borders of the former USSR) is summarized. The concept of the family is taken broadly, including the subfamilies *Chimabachinae*, *Deuterogoniinae*, *Pleurotinae*, *Oecophorinae* and *Amphisbatinae*, but excluding *Depressariinae* and *Autostichinae*. There are 38 genera and 110 species in this territory. Nine new generic combinations are introduced. The distributions of species are recorded for every republic of the former USSR. From the data the completeness of the current knowledge of this fauna is estimated.

Zusammenfassung. Die Verbreitung aller aus dem Territorium der früheren Sowjetunion bekannten *Oecophoridae*-Arten wird zusammenfassend dargestellt. Dabei wird die Familie einschließlich der Unterfamilien *Chimabachinae*, *Deuterogoniinae*, *Pleurotinae*, *Oecophorinae* und *Amphisbatinae*, aber ausschließlich der *Depressariinae* und *Autostichinae* aufgefaßt. Insgesamt kommen 110 Arten aus 38 Gattungen im Gebiet vor. Neun neue Gattungskombinationen werden eingeführt. Die Diversität der *Oecophoriden* wird tabellarisch für jede Teilrepublik der früheren Sowjetunion dargestellt. Die verfügbaren Daten werden genutzt, um die derzeitige Vollständigkeit des Erfassungsgrades in den einzelnen Teilgebieten abzuschätzen.

Key words. *Lepidoptera*, *Oecophoridae*, faunal diversity, Russia, adjacent countries, new combinations.

Introduction

The first (and the last) check-list of all Russian *Lepidoptera* was published many years ago (Erschoff & Field 1870). It contained only 3180 species, among them 31 species of *Oecophoridae* (without *Depressariidae*). In the inventory presented below the number of *Oecophoridae* species known to occur in the territory of the former USSR is raised to 110 species from 38 genera. Most data used to compile this check-list stem from the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Moreover, the following modern faunistic literature sources were evaluated: European part of Russia (Lvovsky 1981, 1990); Asiatic part of Russia (Lvovsky 1999); Estonia (Jürivete *et al.* 2000); Latvia (Savenkov *et al.* 1996); Lithuania (Ivinskis 1993); Belarus (Merzheevskaya *et al.* 1976); Ukraine (Sovinskiy 1938; Budashkin 1987); Kyrgyzstan (Lvovsky & Kozlov 1983); Tajikistan (Lvovsky & Sherniyazova 1992).

The suprageneric classification of the family is far from being settled. Divergent systems are used even in the most modern literature (Leraut 1997; Hodges 1999; Kuznetzov & Stekolnikov 2001). Here I follow the system of Kuznetzov & Stekolnikov (2001), but with some modifications. In particular, I exclude *Depressariinae* and *Autostichinae*. Thus *Oecophoridae* as conceived here includes *Chimabachinae*, *Deuterogoniinae*, *Pleurotinae*, *Oecophorinae* and *Amphisbatinae*. The genus *Orophia* Hübner, 1825 (= *Cephalispheira* Bruand, 1851) is retained in a rather 'traditional' manner, as it is probably more correct to be included in the family *Depressariidae*.

Faunistics and biogeographical comments

The diversity of Oecophoridae species, broken down to genera and regions, is shown in Table 1. This table includes some unusual, surprising findings. *Epicallima gerasimovi* Lvsck. was found in middle Volga (Lvovsky & Sachkov 1996), while before the species had been only known from middle Asia. *Epicallima haasi* Rbl., formerly known only from Turkey, was found in East Uzbekistan. *Denisia luticiliella* Ersch. also occurs in Latvia (Savenkov 1988) and Lithuania (Ivinskis 1993), whereas it was earlier known only from the Caucasus. These observations indicate very significant extensions of formerly suspected distribution ranges and suggest that many more Oecophoridae species with apparently restricted ranges may in fact be much more widespread. Clearly, the family is under-sampled still in most territories of the former USSR.

Table 1. Species numbers within 38 Oecophoridae genera recorded from the former USSR. Regions and states are designated as follows: 1 – European Russia; 2 – Asiatic Russia; 3 – Estonia; 4 – Latvia; 5 – Lithuania; 6 – Belarus; 7 – Ukraine; 8 – Moldova; 9 – Georgia; 10 – Armenia; 11 – Azerbaijan; 12 – Kazakhstan; 13 – Turkmenistan; 14 – Uzbekistan; 15 – Kyrgyzstan; 16 – Tajikistan; 17 – Entire territory.

Genus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Diurnea</i> Hw.	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
<i>Dasystoma</i> Curt.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Deuteroгония</i> Rbl.	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Minetia</i> Leraut	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Pleurota</i> Hb.	8	7	1	1	1	1	7	0	8	4	11	11	4	3	5	0	27
<i>Holoscolia</i> Z.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Aplota</i> Stph.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Alabonia</i> Hb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Oecophora</i> Latr.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Dasycera</i> Stph.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Colchia</i> Lvsck.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Harpella</i> Schr.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Callimodes</i> Leraut	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Schiffermuelleria</i> Hb.	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Bisigna</i> Toll	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Fabiola</i> Busck	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Decantha</i> Busck	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Metalampra</i> Toll	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Epicallima</i> Dyar	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	10
<i>Promalactis</i> Meyr.	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<i>Denisia</i> Hb.	7	2	2	4	4	2	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
<i>Buvatina</i> Leraut	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Batia</i> Stph.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Crassa</i> Bruand	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Borkhausenella</i> Hb.	3	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Endrosia</i> Hb.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Hofmannophila</i> Spul.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Martyringa</i> Busck	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Pseudocryptolechia</i> Lvsck.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Carcina</i> Hb.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Periacma</i> Meyr.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pseudatemelia</i> Rbl.	4	2	3	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Amphisbatis</i> Z.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Telechrysis</i> Toll	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Hypercallia</i> Stph.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Anchinia</i> Hb.	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Orophia</i> Hb.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Eutorna</i> Meyr.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total:	52	39	26	32	29	16	37	10	30	12	23	14	6	5	9	4	110

As it is demonstrated in the table, the distribution of the Oecophoridae species is very uneven. This may be explained, on the one hand, by the very different climatic and natural conditions across this large territory (Lvovsky 1996 a). From north to south there are four major natural zones: tundra, forest (with subzones of boreal forest or taiga and broad-leaved forest), steppe and desert. The broad-leaved forest is the most favourable for Oecophoridae moths. Their fauna is abundant in European Russia and in the south of the Russian Far East. In contrast, in tundra and desert ecosystems Oecophoridae moths are very rare. The severe continental climate of Siberia also does not appear to be favourable for Oecophoridae moths, therefore their fauna is poor in this vast territory. The same is true for highlands. Only few species are recorded here, for example *Pleurota exoletella* Ersch. in the Zailiysky Alatau (Kazakhstan) at elevations up to 3000 m.

On the other hand, the uneven diversity of Oecophoridae species across regions is at least partially explained by the variable degree of completeness of faunal inventories in different regions. Judging from available distributional records and habitat availability, I suspect the completeness of regional faunal inventories as approximately 95% in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; 90% in European Russia, Belarus and Ukraine; 80% in Asiatic Russia and Georgia; 70% in Azerbaijan; 60% in Armenia and Kazakhstan; 50% in Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan; 40% in Moldova and Uzbekistan; and only 20% in Tajikistan.

Check-list

The species distribution in the following check-list is given only for areas within the borders of the former USSR. The place names are spelled as Microsoft Encarta Interactive World Atlas 2001 default place names. Kray (= territory) and oblast' (= region) – administrative divisions of Russian Federation; N – north, northern; S – south, southern; W – west, western; E – east, eastern.

1. *Diurnea fagella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) – Russia (centre and S of European part, including Dagestan; to the N up to Moscow and Kazan), Estonia; Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia.
2. *D. lipsiella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) [= *phryganella* (Hübner, 1796)] – Russia (centre and S of European part, to the N up to Kazan); Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag.).
3. *D. soljanikovi* Lvovsky, 1986 – Russian Far E (Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
4. *Dasystoma salicella* (Hübner, 1796) – Russia (European part, S Siberia, Amurskaya oblast', S Khabarovskiy Kray, Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]), Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova. The erroneous misspelling "*Dasytroma*" (Lvovsky 1996b) unfortunately was subsequently used in further publications (Jürivete *et al.* 2000).
5. *D. kurentzovi* (Lvovsky, 1990) – Russian Far E (Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
6. *Deuteronogonia pudorina* (Wocke, 1857) – Russia (middle Volga, S Irkutskaya oblast', S Chitinskaya oblast', S Amurskaya oblast', Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]), Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine. There is a gap in the distributional range from middle Volga to Lake Baykal. The species is very rare in Europe, but common in Russian Far E.
7. *D. chionoxantha* (Meyrick, 1931) – Russian Far E (Kunashir Island).
8. *Minetia crinitus* (Fabricius, 1798) [= *Topeutis barbella* (Fabricius, 1794)] – Russia (S European part up to Saratov, S Ural, Altay, Minusinsk); Ukraine (near Kiev).
9. *M. adamczewskii* (Toll, 1956) – Ukraine (near Zvenigorod).

10. *Pleurota pyropella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) – Russia (S European part and N Caucasus); Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, SE Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.
11. *P. malatyia atrostriata* Lvovsky, 1992 – Russia (S European part up to Kursk, Dagestan, Altay, Minusinsk); Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, SE Kazakhstan. In old Russian literature this taxon was mentioned erroneously as *P. brevispinella* Zeller.
12. *P. karatauella* Lvovsky, 1984 – S and SE Kazakhstan.
13. *P. contignatella* Christoph, 1872 – European Russia (lower Volga: Sarepta, Bogdo); Kyrgyzstan.
14. *P. ordubadella* Lvovsky, 1992 – Azerbaijan (near Ordubad).
15. *P. zhdankoi* Lvovsky, 1992 – N Kyrgyzstan (mountains Kungey Alatau).
16. *P. tristatella* Staudinger, 1871 – European Russia (Krasnodarskiy Kray and Stavropolskiy Kray); Ukraine, Georgia (Manglisi), Azerbaijan (Lerik).
17. *P. semiticella* Amsel, 1959 – Azerbaijan (Ordubad).
18. *P. scabrella* Lvovsky, 1984 – Georgia (Borzhomi).
19. *P. transcaucasica* Lvovsky, 1992 – Azerbaijan (Ordubad).
20. *P. bicostella* (Clerck, 1759) – Russia (N of European part, Siberia, rare in Far E, only S of Amurskaya oblast); Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, W Ukraine (Carpathians).
21. *P. kostjuki* Lvovsky, 1990 – Azerbaijan, E Kazakhstan.
22. *P. falkovitshi* Lvovsky, 1992 – Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
23. *P. aorsella* Christoph, 1872 – Russia (Saratov and Volgogradskaya oblast', Dagestan, Novosibirskaya oblast'); N and E Kazakhstan.
24. *P. pungitiella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854 – S of European Russia, Dagestan; Ukraine (Crimea), Georgia, N Kazakhstan. The record "Siberia" in old literature is erroneous.
25. *P. metricella* (Zeller, 1847) – Georgia, Azerbaijan.
26. *P. nitens* Staudinger, 1870 – Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkmenistan.
27. *P. aristella* (Linnaeus, 1767) – S European Russia, Dagestan; Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan (mountains), Kyrgyzstan.
28. *P. christophi* Lvovsky, 1992 – Azerbaijan (Ordubad).
29. *P. exoletella* (Erschoff, 1874) [= *Megacraspedus exoletellus* Erschoff, 1874] – SE Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag), E Uzbekistan.
30. *P. rezniki* Lvovsky, 1984 – S Kazakhstan (Karatau).
31. *P. marginella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) [= *rostellus* (Hübner, 1796)] – Ukraine.
32. *P. sibirica* Rebel, 1901 – Russia (Altay, Tuva, Amurskaya oblast'); NE Kazakhstan.
33. *P. neurogrypta* Filipjev, 1929 – Russia (Transbaykalia: Buryatia, Chitinskaya oblast').
34. *P. tuvella* Lvovsky, 1992 – Russia (S Siberia: Tuva).
35. *P. obtusella* Rebel, 1917 – SE Kazakhstan, E Kyrgyzstan.
36. *P. monotonia* Filipjev, 1924 – Russia (S Siberia near Minusinsk).
37. *Holoscolia huebneri* Koçak, 1980 [= *forficella* (Hübner, 1813)] – Russia (S Ural); Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia.
38. *Aplota palpella* (Haworth, 1828) – European Russia (Sarepta near Volgograd); Georgia.
39. *A. nigricans* (Zeller, 1852) [= *kadeniella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)] – Latvia, collected by N. V. Savenkov near Slitere.
40. *Alabonia staintoniella* (Zeller, 1850) – Ukraine, Moldova.
41. *Oecophora kindermanni* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852) – W Georgia.
42. *O. bractella* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Estonia (Saaremaa Island), Ukraine.
43. *Dasycera oliviella* (Fabricius, 1794) – European Russia (Belgorodskaya oblast'); Ukraine.
44. *Colchia zagulajevi* Lvovsky, 1994 – SW Georgia (Ajaria).
45. *Harpella forficella* (Scopoli, 1763) – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, W Ukraine.
46. *Callimodes heringii* (Lederer, 1864) – N Caucasian Russia near Maykop; Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan.
47. *C. mannii* (Lederer, 1870) – E Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan.
48. *C. zelleri* (Christoph, 1882) – Russian Far E (S Khabarovskiy Kray, Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
49. *Schiffermuelleria schaefferella* (Linnaeus, 1758) – European Russia from Urzhum to Volgograd, S Ural; Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine.

50. *Bisigna procerella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) – Russia from St. Petersburg to Belgorod, Ural, Altay, S Amurskaya oblast', Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]), Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova.
51. *Fabiola pokornyi* (Nickerl, 1864) – Caucasian Russia (Dagestan); Ukraine (Crimea), Georgia.
52. *Decantha borkhausenii* (Zeller, 1839) – Russia near St. Petersburg; Estonia, Latvia, W Ukraine.
53. *Metalampra cinnamomea* (Zeller, 1839) – European Russia from Petrozavodsk and Urzhum to Belgorod and Kazan; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine.
54. *M. caucasica* Lvovsky, 1994 – Azerbaijan.
55. *Epicallima formosella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) – European part of Russia from St. Petersburg to S Siberia eastwards to Novosibirsk; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, SE Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.
56. *Epicallima haasi* (Rebel, 1902) **comb. n.** [= *Borkhausenia haasi* Rebel, 1902] – E Uzbekistan (Margelan). Note: the characteristic brown and yellow spots on the fore wings and elongated juxta in the male genitalia substantiate the transfer of this species to the genus *Epicallima* Dyar.
57. *Epicallima gerasimovi* (Lvovsky, 1984) **comb. n.** [= *Borkhausenia gerasimovi* Lvovsky, 1984] – European Russia only near Samara, collected by S. A. Sachkov; SE Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan. Note: The reason for the change of the genus name of this species is the same as in the previous species.
58. *Epicallima kuldzhella* (Lvovsky, 1982) **comb. n.** [= *Callima kuldzhella* Lvovsky, 1982] – SE Kazakhstan near Alma-Ata, Kyrgyzstan. Note: the genus name *Epicallima* Dyar, 1903 was proposed as a replacement name for the genus *Callima* Clemens, 1860, nec Herrich-Schäffer, 1858.
59. *Epicallima tadzhikella* (Lvovsky, 1982) **comb. n.** [= *Callima tadzhikella* Lvovsky, 1982] – Tajikistan. Note: the reason for the change of the genus name is the same as in the preceding species.
60. *Epicallima conchylidella* (Snellen, 1884) **comb. n.** [= *Lampros conchylidella* Snellen, 1884] – E Russia (Chitinskaya oblast', Amurskaya oblast', S Khabarovskiy Kray, Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]). Note: the peculiar brown spot on the dark yellow fore wings and elongated juxta with two processes in the male genitalia explain the transfer of this species to the genus *Epicallima* Dyar.
61. *Epicallima bisinuella* (Erschoff, 1874) **comb. n.** [= *Oecophora bisinuella* Erschoff, 1874] – Uzbekistan, Tajikistan. Note: the brown spots on the dark yellow fore wings and sclerotized cuiller near the distal end of the valva in the male genitalia substantiate the transfer of this species to the genus *Epicallima* Dyar.
62. *Epicallima subsuzukiella* (Lvovsky, 1985) **comb. n.** [= *Promalactis subsuzukiella* Lvovsky, 1985] – Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]). Note: the peculiar dark brown spot on the yellow fore wings of this species differentiates it from all *Promalactis* species.
63. *Epicallima nadezhdae* (Lvovsky, 1985) **comb. n.** [= *Promalactis nadezhdae* Lvovsky, 1985] – Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]). Note: the reason for transferring this species to the genus *Epicallima* Dyar is the same as in the preceding species.
64. *Epicallima dushanbella* (Lvovsky & Arutjunova, 1992) **comb. n.** [= *Callima dushanbella* Lvovsky & Arutjunova, 1992] – W Tajikistan. Note: the reason for transfer of this species to the genus *Epicallima* Dyar is the same as in *E. kuldzhella* Lvovsky.
65. *Promalactis venustella* (Christoph, 1882) [= *odaiensis* Park, 1980] – E Russia (S Irkutskaya oblast', S Chitinskaya oblast', S Khabarovskiy Kray, Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
66. *P. jezonica* (Matsumura, 1931) [= *symbolopa* Meyrick, 1935] – Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
67. *P. svetlanae* Lvovsky, 1985 – Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
68. *P. ermolenkoi* Lvovsky, 1986 – Russian Far E (Sakhalin, Iturup, Kunashir, Shikotan Islands).
69. *P. parki* Lvovsky, 1986 – Russian Far E (Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
70. *P. sinevi* Lvovsky, 1986 – Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
71. *Denisia stipella* (Linnaeus, 1758) – N and central part of European Russia, S Siberia, Sakhalin Island; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, W Ukraine (Carpathians).

72. *D. similella* (Hübner, 1796) – N and central part of European Russia, Ural, S Siberia, Kamchatka; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, N Ukraine.
73. *D. luticiliella* (Erschoff, 1877) – S of European Russia (Stavropol, Essentuki, Dagestan); very rare in Latvia and Lithuania; common in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia.
74. *D. augustella* (Hübner, 1796) [= *angustella* auct.] – Centre and S of European Russia; W Ukraine, Azerbaijan. Information about occurrence in Russia (Kozhantshikov 1955) and Azerbaijan (Ahundova-Tuaeva 1958) needs verification.
75. *D. stroemella* (Fabricius, 1779) – N and central part (Samara) of European Russia; Latvia, Lithuania.
76. *D. coeruleopicta* (Christoph, 1888) – N Caucasus of Russia (Teberda); Georgia, Armenia.
77. *D. obscurilla* (Brandt, 1937) – NW Russia (Sortavala).
78. *Buvatina iremella* Junnilainen & Nupponen, 1999 – Russia (S Ural, Chelyabinskaya oblast').
79. *Batia lunaris* (Haworth, 1828) – Ukraine, record needs verification.
80. *B. lambdella* (Donovan, 1793) – Ukraine.
81. *Crassa unitella* (Hübner, 1796) [= *Batia unitella* (Hübner, 1796)] – S of European Russia; Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan.
82. *C. tinctella* (Hübner, 1796) [= *Tichonia tinctella* (Hübner, 1796)] – central part of European Russia; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
83. *Crassa ochricolor* (Erschoff, 1877) **comb. n.** [= *Oecophora ochricolor* Erschoff, 1877] – Georgia. Note: the ochreous fore wings without spots, juxta with two peculiar processes, and a large cornutus in the aedeagus of the male genitalia substantiate the transfer of this species to the genus *Crassa* Bruand, 1851.
84. *Borkhausenella minutella* (Linnaeus, 1758) – central part of European Russia; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine.
85. *B. fuscescens* (Haworth, 1828) – NW European part of Russia; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
86. *B. luridicomella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856) – European Russia (middle Volga: Samara, Saratov); Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus.
87. *Endrosis sarcitrella* (Linnaeus, 1758) [= *lactella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)] – in all territories.
88. *Hofmannophila pseudospretella* (Stainton, 1849) – European part of Russia; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova.
89. *Martyringa ussuriella* Lvovsky, 1979 – SE Russia (Altay, Chitinskaya oblast', Primorskiy Kray [Primorye], Kunashir and Shikotan Islands).
90. *M. xeraula* (Meyrick, 1910) [= *Santuzza kuwanii* Heinrich, 1920; = *Martyringa ravicapitis* Hodges, 1960] – Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
91. *Pseudocryptolechia sareptensis* (Möschler, 1862) – S European Russia (Sarepta near Volgograd).
92. *Carcina quercana* (Fabricius, 1775) – S Belarus, Georgia, N Azerbaijan.
93. *C. luridella* (Christoph, 1882) [= *Heterodmeta homomorpha* Meyrick, 1931] – Russian Far E (S Khabarovskiy Kray, Primorskiy Kray [Primorye], Sakhalin and Kunashir Islands).
94. *Periacma delegata* Meyrick, 1914 – Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]).
95. *Pseudatemelia flavifrontella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) – central part of European Russia; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine.
96. *Pseudatemelia Kurentzovi* Lvovsky, 2001 – Russian Far East (Primorskiy Kray).
97. *P. subochreella* (Doubleday, 1859); [= *Tubuliferola panzerella* auct.] – Caucasian Russia (Dagestan); Georgia, Azerbaijan.
98. *P. josephinae* (Toll, 1956) – N and central part of European Russia, S Siberia, Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye]), Kunashir and Shikotan Islands); Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
99. *P. elsae* Svensson, 1982 – NW Russia; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
100. *Amphisbatis incongruella* (Stainton, 1849) – W Russia (Kaliningradskaya oblast'); Latvia, Lithuania.
101. *Telechrysis tripuncta* (Haworth, 1828) – S European Russia (Sarepta), N Caucasus (Teberda), S Siberia (Irkutskaya oblast'), Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye], Kunashir Island); Estonia, Latvia, Ukraine, Georgia.

102. *Hypercallia citrinalis* (Scopoli, 1763) – European Russia from Petrozavodsk to N Caucasus, S Siberia (Altay, Minusinsk, Irkutsk); Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan.
103. *Anchinia cristalis* (Scopoli, 1763) – Russian Far E (Kunashir Island); Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
104. *A. daphnella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) – European Russia from Petrozavodsk to N Caucasus, S Siberia (S Irkutskaya oblast'); Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine.
105. *A. grandis* Stainton, 1867 – N Caucasian Russia from Teberda to Dagestan; Georgia.
106. *Orophia denisella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) [= *Cephalispheira denisella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)] – S European Russia (Stavropol).
107. *O. ferrugella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) – central part of European Russia (St. Petersburg, Vladimir, Kasan); Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
108. *O. sordidella* (Hübner, 1796) – Caucasian Russia from Krasnodarskiy Kray to S Dagestan; Georgia, Azerbaijan.
109. *O. imbutella* (Christoph, 1888) **comb. n.** [= *Depressaria imbutella* Christoph, 1888)] – Georgia. Note: the peculiar double gnathos and reduced tegumen in the male genitalia explain the transfer of this species to the genus *Orophia* Hübner, 1825.
110. *Eutorna leonidi* Lvovsky, 1979 – Russian Far E (S Primorskiy Kray [Primorye], Kunashir Island).

Conclusions

The fauna of Oecophoridae moths in the territory of the former USSR is by far not completely known. Additional species are expected to be found particularly in under-explored regions such as the Caucasian mountains, southern Siberia, Central Asia (especially in the mountains) and in the south of Russian Far East. Altogether, about 10–15 additional species may be expected to occur in the entire territory of the former USSR. The total number of species considered here (110) is substantially lower than in the smaller territory of Europe (152 species). This difference would remain even if accounting for the expected rise in species numbers, if the faunas of still under-sampled areas were better known. This lower diversity of Oecophoridae in Russia is most likely explained by the severe continental climate in Siberia and in the deserts of Central Asia, which apparently restrain the establishment of a richer oecophorid fauna.

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